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# The



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## MAY-DAY.

### The Socialists of the Land Speak Out Unterrified.

Despite Attempts by the Police in Greater New York to Prevent it, the Socialists of the City Utter their Creed of Universal Peace—Resolutions that Enunciate the Oneness of the Working Class of All Nations and the Oneness of the Capitalist Class.

The May Day celebrations held this year in America were certainly a historic event. To have a political party that is so genuinely true to principle that it will not bend before popular insanity, brought on by deep-laid capitalist conspiracy, is so novel a thing that the attitude of the S. L. P. in holding, despite the inhuman war craze, the language of peace will some day be appreciated as a spectacle inspiring to future ages. The celebrations were held in a large number of towns. In New York preparations had been made during two months for a monster demonstration consisting of a parade and open air meeting. The meeting had to be held in-doors and the parade was forbidden by the police on the ground that "outsiders might create a disturbance." At all headquarters, where paraders were to assemble, at ferries, that were to bring them over to Manhattan, strong detachments of police had been massed to prevent the forming of lines, and at Union Square, the police dispersed all gatherings. Before the might which the working-class has placed into the hands of the capitalist class, there was nothing but to yield—for the present. The brutal arrogation of censorship powers, together with the denial of the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage are but additional straws laid on the back of a camel that at no distant day will, having won the political power with the ballot, settle scores with these gentry.

The indoor New York meeting having had to be arranged upon only a few hours' notice fell far below the dimensions that the open air meeting would have assumed. Nevertheless the addresses delivered by the speakers among whom was Comrade Martha Moore Avery, will not readily be forgotten, and of lasting effect will be the resolutions adopted. They were as follows:

WHEREAS, in 1889, May Day was designated by the Paris International Labor Congress for annual demonstrations of proletarian solidarity, to be held simultaneously in all parts of the world;

THEREFORE, we, class-conscious working people of America in mass-meeting assembled, hereby send fraternal greetings to our fellow toilers of all races and nationalities, now indissolubly united under the banner of International Socialism and irresistibly marching in their respective countries to the conquest of the public powers.

GREETING to our German Comrades, who by their indomitable spirit and admirable discipline drove from power the giant despot, Bismarck, and now, two million strong, are paralyzing all the reactionary forces of Central Europe.

GREETING to our French Comrades, who within the past four years have upon labor issues wrecked three capitalist ministries, forced into retirement a plutocratic President of the Republic, and by a vote of 1,400,000 carried 29 cities and 1,200 towns.

GREETING to our Belgian Comrades, who forcibly wrested from an ultra-conservative parliament the right of suffrage until then denied to the dispossessed classes of their country; then followed up this first victory by a vote of 460,000; and are now deliberately preparing to take in their own hands the reins of government.

GREETING to our Italian Comrades, who by their valiant struggle against the infamous Crispi, culminating in the election of fifteen Socialist deputies, cleared the way for the Social Revolution from the Alps to the Etna.

GREETING to our Austrian comrades, who also recently wrested from their feudal Government the franchise, wielded it in the interest of the working class, thereby conquered fifteen seats in their national Parliament, and forthwith made the voice of Revolution heard in that Hall.

GREETING to our Comrades of Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Roumania; and last but not least to those of England and Ireland.

GREETING, in short, to every corps, large or small, of that vast army of class-conscious proletarians, which today holds in check the military tyrants of Europe and commands peace among them until their own doom shall be sealed by the inevitable issue of the raging battle between International Capitalism and International Socialism. And here we re-echo with intense gladness the recent prediction of Jean Jaurès, that Capitalism will survive a few years only—if it does survive at all—this bloodstained Nineteenth Century.

But on this occasion, rendered especially momentous by the present state of war between this country and Spain, it is our imperative duty to give our Spanish brothers, in particular, a public assurance of our unalterable devotion to those great principles which on the coming day of Socialist triumph will at once put an end to all human strife.

THEREFORE, we fully endorse the position taken by the Spanish Socialists—it matters not who owns Cuba, Spain or America; let the workers of the world, who own nothing in the world, unite throughout the world against their despoilers.

Away with bogus patriotism! We brand as equally spurious the Spanishism of a sugar-fed Cortes, the Cubanism of a sugar-coated Junta, and the Americanism of a sugar trust Senate.

Away with the sham humanity—monstrous hypocrisy—of the ruling classes. We denounce with equal indignation the system that manifests itself by the acts of a Butcher Weyler in Cuba and the system that manifests itself by the acts of a Sheriff Martin in Pennsylvania.

In the lurid light of the present war, to which may soon be added in both countries the flash of galling guns, mowing down strikers, let the working classes on both sides of the Atlantic see their only true way to freedom. Let them rally at the polls under the flag of universal emancipation.

"Down with Capitalism! Onward with International Socialism!"

### Random Shots.

In the issue of THE PEOPLE dated April 17th there is a statement to the effect that the International Association of Machinists would not call a general strike for the eighth-hour day on May 1st; that this proposition was a swindle on the working class; that the I. A. M. was going down, and that this eighth-hour bluff was merely for the purpose of getting more dues from dupes; finally, that the American Federation of Labor compounded a swindle when they sanctioned it. On the same day O'Connell, Grand Master Mechanic of the I. A. M., sent out a letter from headquarters, the purport of which is: "There will be no strike on May 1st." AND THERE WAS NOT.

New York was in a whirl of excitement Saturday night. Everybody was marching and counter-marching except the S. L. P. and the Seventh Regiment. The S. L. P. would if it could, but it couldn't. The Seventh Regiment could if it would, but it wouldn't.

The Seventh Regiment has decided not to volunteer. What a 10-million candle power light this throws on the patriotism of the upholders of law and order of the capitalist class. It seems but yesterday when the "Gallant Seventh" marched across the Brooklyn Bridge in all the panoply of war. They were armed to the teeth, these gallant soldiers. Their bayonets glistened in the winter's sun. Their teeth were set, the light of battle was in their eyes. The enemy lay before them. And, oh! Mars, great god of war! what an enemy. There was the little smudge-faced tow-headed tot, building his snow-man; there was the worker's wife with her apron full of groceries; the bare-footed newsboy; and, finally, the hungry, defenceless strikers, who had the audacity to go on strike to enforce the ten-hour law of the State of New York.

Once in Trolleytown, the "Gallant Seventh" made their presence felt. They fired into windows, bayoneted peaceable citizens; in short, these warriors raised havoc with the reconcentrados of Brooklyn. Every man Jack of them felt he was the hottest thing that ever came down the pike.

But this Cuban affair was a different proposition altogether. The Spaniards had guns, and they are supposed to have a disagreeable way of shooting them off. Some of their bullets might find a resting place in the bosom of one of these tin soldiers. Again, there was fever in Cuba, where the millions of their daddies could not help them to battle with it.

Knowing all this, they believed it is better to stay home and fight the American reconcentrados, where there is no danger, than go away and fight for the Cuban reconcentrados, where there is danger.

So they stayed.

The Thirteenth Regiment, the companion regiment of the Seventh, was sent back in disgrace from Hempstead yesterday because only one-fourth of its membership volunteered to go to the front.

This was the regiment that shot a young roofer in cold blood on the roof of a house in Hicks street during the Brooklyn strike while he was engaged at his trade.

And these puppets are the upholders of capitalist law and order!

Workers, put yourself on the right side of the guns.

Oh, the "Gallant" Seventh Regiment and the "Noble" Thirteenth have both declared they will not go to war because, you see, the Spaniard he, might fight back good and hard. And in their tender frame might place many a scar.

They fought the Brooklyn trolley men. With their wives and children, too! But if they fought the Spaniards. Well, they might get in a stew. So they'll stay at home, and will not fight.

Even though they disgrace the blue—These heroes of the gallant Seventh regiment.

### Chorus—

We don't want to fight.  
But, by Jingo, if we do,  
We'd rather be in Delmonico's  
Fighting an oyster stew;  
For that is the sort of stuff  
That will stick to our ribs like glue,  
And keep us from going to Havana.

When at the front, 'midst shot and shell  
The proletariat will stand,  
Fighting to make the Cubans free;  
Not knowing that exploitation  
Will go on at every hand,  
No matter who wins this victory.

(Continued on Page 4)

## BILL-POSTING TRUST.

### Good-by Individualistic Bucket-and-Brush Brigade.

A Capitalist Circular For the Establishment of the Latest Trust—The Crushing Law of Capital Admitted With Refreshing Frankness, Boldness and Correctness from a Capitalist Source.

The circular runs thus:

There is no business in the world in which competition exhibits itself in such a destructive form as in bill posting. In fact, there is really no such thing as "competition" in bill posting—there may be temporary "opposition," but the severity of the conflict always forces either a surrender or a consolidation, and in either event monopoly finally triumphs.

It is a recognized axiom in economics that competition in the furnishing of public utilities such as gas, water, telephones, etc., is of no benefit to the public, as its duration never continues long, and the small benefits derived by the public through low prices during a war, are more than lost when peace is declared, and prices are put up to gain an income sufficient to pay dividends on a consolidated plant that is often twice as large and costly as necessary.

When an opposition develops in bill posting, there is no more paper given out than before, and the two competitors struggle to get what is offered. The expense of running these plants as far as rent is concerned remains the same. A heavy percentage of the cost of posting bills in large cities is made up of rents paid for locations, and the larger the city the heavier the rent. This is the reason why the rate for posting in a city of 100,000 is 12 cents, while in a city of 10,000 it is but 5 cents. Each firm is practically forced to take work at whatever price is offered, to prevent it falling to the competitor. It finally means rates cut to a minimum, and the man with the best plant and most money gets all the business, and finally starves the other to death, but with great loss to himself and demoralization of business.

A plan for the prevention of competition is absolutely necessary for bill posters, and the writer is of the opinion that a union for both aggressive and defensive action is a necessary step.

Competition in bill-posting is a two-edged sword. It is burning the candle at both ends. The increased expense engendered from excessive competitive rents for locations makes the cost of posting much more than before, while the competitor not only takes half your paper but forces you to take half price for the remainder. Suppose you have a business that pays you a gross income of \$900 per month, say from 10,000 sheets at 9 cents per sheet, and that your expenses are \$500, including \$300 for rent of locations. You then have \$400 a month net income. Now comes a competitor, who takes 5,000 sheets of your paper at half rates and runs up your rents from \$300 to \$600. Where are you? Count it up. You now have a gross income from the 5,000 sheets at 4½ cents, of \$225, for you must meet the cut to keep the half remaining, and your expenses have increased from \$500 to \$800 per month. Instead of a net income of \$400, you are facing a net loss of \$575.

These figures may be exaggerated, but they show the theory well enough, even with considerable modification. In other businesses, competition means cutting of price and consequent loss of income, but in no other business does it mean a corresponding increase of operating expense. Hence it is that in no business is competition so mortally destructive as in ours. There are no "ifs" nor "ands" about the matter. We must organize to prevent it or perish.

The deadly peril of allowing an opposition plant to gain a foothold is well known to all bill-posters. The terrific competition between two opposing plants to get paper and secure locations inspires the general public with the erroneous impression that it is the tremendous profits in bill-posting that causes the conflict. It is hard for them to believe that the struggle is not for profits, but for existence.

In the days when a bucket and brush represented the capital stock of a bill-posting plant it was a personal question and a bill-posting war was a series of street brawls. To-day it has developed into a capitalistic enterprise, and the weapons of the capitalists must be used. The most modern and by far the most deadly product from the armory of capitalism is the trust, and we must adopt it or perish like the red man with his bow and arrow against the frontierman's rifle. Monopoly will work a benefit to the advertiser who will get his posting done without having to pay indirectly such heavy rentals for locations which are the result of competition between rival bill posters. It will make a bill posting plant have a tangible value far in excess of at present when an opposition may develop any day and destroy its earning power.

Let no one imagine that McKinley is joyful over Manila. Externally, he must seem that way. Internally he is in sorrow steeped. The crushing defeat of the Spanish fleet threatens to put a speedy end to the war. That is not on his programme. The war must last until after the Congressional election.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## A DELUSION.

### "A Socialist Cannot be A Patriot Without he Ceases to be a Socialist."

"Patriotism" as Applied to the Capitalist Class—Review of Some of the Applications Given to the Word—Only the Socialist Idea can Promote True Patriotism.

There is to be a parade and mass meeting of the Socialist Labor party to-night. The leaders are opposed to the expression of pro-Spanish sentiments, and say so. But here a difficulty comes in. Socialists are opposed to the theory of nationality and national sentiment. They do not believe that you should fight for your country, because the nation is not a unit recognized by them. A Socialist of this city feels that a Socialist of Madrid is his comrade. On the other hand, an individualist of New York is not his comrade. For patriotism is substituted allegiance to the international idea; for ties of country are substituted those of the idea of the brotherhood of man, and the red flag is substituted for the Stars and Stripes. It can be seen very readily that the real Socialist can only make a pretence of being patriotic. He cannot be a patriot without ceasing to be a Socialist.—N. Y. "Sun," April 30, 1898.

The above item furnishes a timely opportunity to re-state Socialist philosophy, principle and sentiment, correct misunderstandings, and draw valuable historical parallels. All this can in this instance be done all the better in view of the decent and fair tone of the above criticism.

Students of history know that, during the religious wars in Europe, there was no instance when the ruling power in any country did not at some time or other charge the religious element, in the minority in such country, with lack of patriotism, if not with direct unpatriotic tendencies.

Louis XIV. in France looked upon the Huguenots or Protestants as foes to the nation, as unpatriotic, or at least as people bereft of the sense of patriotism. How did he justify the opinion? Upon the ground that "a Huguenot of France felt that a Protestant of the Netherlands was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of France was not his brother."

Queen Bess' Government, across the Channel, reversed the opinion. It, on the other hand, was no less positive that the Catholics of England were unpatriotic, or, to say the least, were lukewarm patriots. It, arguing similarly, grounded its principle on the opinion that "a Catholic of England felt that a Catholic of France was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Protestant of England was not his brother."

The Emperor Ferdinand pursued to the stake the Protestants of his dominions; religious hatred fanned the flame, but the fire was kindled by the belief that these Protestants were unpatriotic, even spies for Protestant countries, that "a Protestant of Vienna felt that a Protestant of Dresden was his brother; and that, on the other hand, a Catholic of Vienna was not his brother."

There is hardly a Government that at some time or other did not hold the Jew for being unpatriotic. In each instance, at the bottom of that opinion was the maxim that "the Jew of each country felt that the Jews in all others were his brothers; and that, on the other hand, the non-Jews, in whatever country he lived in, were not his brothers."

Mounting still higher in history, it is well known that, not religious affection for paganism caused the apostasy of the Roman Emperor Julian, but that what steered his arms against his Christian subjects was a sentiment, what, put into words, amounted to this: "The Christians are unpatriotic; a Christian in Constantinople feels that a Christian in Southern Spain is his brother; and, on the other hand, that a non-Christian in Constantinople is not his brother."

The idea that each time underlay this opinion in each of the above instances, and many more that could be quoted, was that the principles of the Protestant, the Catholic, the Jew, the Christian, as the case might be, excluded patriotic sentiments from his composition, inasmuch as, in each case, "for patriotism was substituted allegiance to an idea" and "for ties of country were substituted those of the idea," etc., etc.

That issue having worked itself out, our present generation can calmly dissect the opinions of them. So doing, it perceives the utter groundlessness of the charge that alternately imputed lack of patriotism to Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Christians. The Huguenot's love for his fair France is attested by numerous touching proofs. The English C. tholic's love for the real glory of England has been demonstrated on many a battle field, the Jew's love for the country of his birth or his choice stands to-day undisputed; and so on. Facts, numerous and irrefutable, overthrow the old-time maxim that "the real" Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Christian "could only make a pretence of being patriotic; he could not be a patriot without ceasing to be" a Christian, a Jew, a Catholic, or a Protestant—as the case might be.

The question reverts to first principles: What is patriotism? By the light of the historic facts the answer is found all the readier.

As the stately edifice that rears its proud front to the admiring gaze of man has its foundation in dirt; as the sweetest scented flower has its roots in dung; as the noblest figure of the human race has its source in foulness; so likewise even the inspiring feeling of patriotism has its origin in sordidness. The sordid source of patriotism are the sordid physical needs of primitive man. Man originally feels constrained by his material needs to look upon all others as hostile, therefore as inferior, to such

an extent as to attach supreme importance, consequently, supreme superiority to his own house, his own clan, his own settlement. The nearer he is to the oyster stage, the stronger is this sentiment. When language has become sufficiently developed with him, he calls that feeling "patriotism." But, as the edifice, the flower, the individual human being, so does the race develop; the further it develops, the further it is removed from its lowly, foul source; the nearer it reaches the blossoming point, all the more are its original and contracted views expanded. The sordid, material interests that gave birth to its patriotism are by degrees affected by and become interwoven with nobler sentiments and aims. A stage is finally reached when "patriotism" stands transmuted,—so transmuted that the superficial observer wholly forgets its source, its necessary and continued connection therewith, and falls into the dangerous and visionary idea that its roots are in the sky, instead of deep down in the earth, where, in fact, they are to be found.

Patriotism properly understood, despite the low down condition in which capitalism keeps the masses, is to-day affected by that broader, nobler view of the race that is made possible by increased material wellbeing, or the possibility thereof. The moral scope of the race has proceeded upon the lines of a wider extension of fraternity. It thus proceeded upon lines that overthrew the original principle of exclusiveness. Material conditions dictated the change; and it has been consistent with its original principle. Originally, material conditions rendered imperative an extreme egotism; as time passed, the love of self, of self-preservation, found an increased security, an increased material welfare in an extended fraternity. From that point to this the transition was rapid. Patriotism ceased to be equivalent with barbarism, it rose, sublimated, to the height of the broadest humanity and a passion, no longer to crush but to inspire; a passion to lead in the noblest thoughts, the noblest endeavors; an emulation in wisdom and virtue; a desire that one's own country should be ornamented and garlanded, not with the spoils of other countries, but with the great feats of its own people. Patriotism, in the proper sense, means a passion to improve one's own domicile in the only way such is possible to-day—by elevating all others. The most patriotic nation is that that is fired by that desire; the best patriot is he who is moved by that passion.

Socialism is that idea that alone can raise patriotism to its complete development. We see the plight capitalism throws the country into. Its material needs require the sufferings of other nations, gloats over their defeats, needs their scalps, and, as a matter of course, THE HUMAN RACE BEING ONE, the capitalism of no nation can inflict sorrow on another without inflicting it on its own. Capitalist patriotism is, accordingly, a contradiction in terms. Modern civilization repudiates it.

It is this fact, the fact that Socialism stands for a material basis that overthrows and is superior to that of Capitalism, and that, accordingly, raises its patriotism as far above that of Capitalism as the patriotism of Capitalism is above the patriotism of the Choctaw aborigines;—it is due to this fact that the present Capitalist Governments of the world, and together with our own Capitalist Class, hold towards the Socialist of to-day the same opinion that Louis XIV. held towards the Huguenot, that Queen Bess held toward the Protestant, that Julian held toward the Christian, and that all held toward the Jew.

With advancing civilization, the language of the "Sun" on Patriotism and Socialism will be looked upon in the same light as the language of the above named narrow-minded tyrants. Events will surely happen that will demonstrate that the Socialist is no visionary. That he recognizes the material foundation needed for all noble thought. That, without losing sight of his noble aims, he will be as brave in the defense of his country against invaders as any; in fact, infinitely braver—because he has a greater ideal at stake than those of his fellow citizens, whose mental and moral horizon are bounded by the limitations of Capitalist thought and feeling.

### May Day in Yonkers.

The following article from the Yonkers, N. Y., "Herald" is a refreshing tribute from a capitalist source: "SOCIALIST LABOR CELEBRATES. 'May Day' Demonstration at Teutonia Hall Attended by an Earnest and Enthusiastic Gathering."

"The Socialist Labor party and the S. T. and L. A. of this city celebrated the only international holiday of labor, May Day, at Teutonia Hall, last evening, in a manner entirely befitting the occasion. Sterling addresses were made by A. S. Brown and B. Feigenbaum, well-known orators in English and Jewish. Each speaker was applauded to the echo, and the assemblage, which was a large one, was evidently in hearty sympathy with the expressions of the speakers, whose discourses were logical throughout.

"In addition to the speakers the Socialist Glee Club, which is a body of soloists of ability, entertained with several newly composed labor songs, all of which met with their full share of applause.

"Miss Bruckman, of New York City, and many other well-known artists of dramatic and musical ability, also entertained, and at the conclusion of the evening's festivities every one seemed highly pleased.

"The celebration, as a whole, was splendidly arranged and highly successful. IT WAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE MEANS OF ADDING MANY TO THE FAST INCREASING RANKS OF SOCIALISM IN THIS CITY."

## "PAY UP AND SHUT UP!"

### The Motto of Lennon's Organization of Tailors.

Address of the St. Paul Local Union of Tailors that Withdrew from the Journeymen Tailors' Union—Is, Of Course, Refused Space in "The Tailor" Pure and Simple—then Tries its Luck with its Allies, the Bosses, but is Routed by the St. Paul Tailors.

To the public in general, and the tailors of the United States in particular: Greeting—

A deal of uncertainty and confusion having arisen upon the reasons why the St. Paul local Union of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, J. B. Lennon, Nat'l Secretary, withdrew from that organization, the below article was written by the St. Paul union, and sent for publication to "The Tailor," national organ of said J. T. U. As "The Tailor" refused to comply with our request, our union decided to reach the public through other channels:

To the General Secretary of the J. T. U. of America—

Would you kindly publish this article in "The Tailor," as we wish a chance to explain the misunderstanding or prejudice entertained against us.

We take exceptions to the article in the January "Tailor," as it comments on our rights and character.

We withdrew in accordance with Sec. 8 of the constitution. Furthermore, we did not take hasty action. We continued the proposition to withdraw for one week, notifying all members to be present.

After a careful consideration of the consequences we might suffer, of our rights, and of the awkward business methods of the J. T. U. of America, a vote was taken which resulted in 89 in favor of withdrawing, and only 22 opposed.

We considered that the propositions and amendments would be carried, because the voting strength comes principally from the small towns, where such laws could probably be used, but for large towns they are simply obnoxious and detrimental.

We wish also to state that there was no time to agitate or send in any protest for publication, and undoubtedly we would not have accomplished any good, considering the special appeal from the General Secretary, urging and recommending to vote in favor of the proposition relating to the treasury. It is therefore that we withdrew immediately, so as to be out of the National Union before the new constitution would go into effect.

We believe in national affiliation with laws so modified that the individuality of locals can be retained.

We are not "antagonistic to trades unionism," but are people with sound union principles; we are working for and are in favor of the welfare of trade unionism; and we strenuously protest against being termed seceders, rebels, and having many more indecent improper terms applied to us, as they positively cannot refer to the St. Paul Union. We furthermore strongly object to the abusive language used by the General Secretary and his considering us as non-union men.

We wish to state that this Union was organized by men of good principles and good character; honest, hard-working men, who believe in unionism, and therefore succeeded in building up a first-class union, and did that without any assistance from the outside; and we are confident that we can maintain the same. We expect to be recognized as union men; if not, what are the qualifications necessary to become a union man?

Why are we abused and criticized? Is it not because we object to yielding to oppression, dictation and completely surrendering our individuality? Have the locals any right whatever, after the adoption of the new constitution, except TO PAY AND SHUT UP?

We are still in the fight for justice and liberty, and will be so even if the J. T. U. of America succeeds in organizing a new union in St. Paul. If it succeeds it will demonstrate the fact that all national bodies are "infallible," and individuals "have no sense, no right, no knowledge as man or citizen outside of the same body."

We understand an effort will be made to send a man to organize a new union in our city. If it is for the benefit of the trade here, it will be desirable, but if it is for the purpose of breaking and destroying our union, there certainly will be another instance of spending money in the wrong place.

We wish to be informed when Section 6 was changed, to read "5" in place of "7."

WHY IS SECTION 9 DIFFERENT FROM THE PROPOSITION THAT WAS SUBMITTED TO A VOTE?

Now we hope that no misunderstanding will prevail. This article is sent for publication only to enlighten some neighbors who may not have understood our action right.

By order of the J. T. S. P. S.

Respectfully,

AMBROSE BILL, Pres.

A. P. FREES, Sec'y.

P. S.—Mr. Rosencranz has spent about \$165 trying to organize a new union. He tried to force some tailors by threats and others by offering to the bosses privileges that the St. Paul's Union will not allow. Right remains victorious. Mr. Rosencranz left St. Paul beaten, without any substantial success anywhere—a circumstance for which the honorable, true-hearted tailors of St. Paul will always be respected and thanked.







## DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

Address Delivered in New York, April 3, by James Allan.

He rose, and went for that heathen Chinese, Bret Harter.

China, an empire older than either Greece or Rome, with its civilization antedating by centuries the dawn of occidental history, and its government coeval with the construction of the Egyptian Pyramids, will soon be thrust by the money-eager hands of the organized European plutocracy, or blown by the guns of its governments, into the domain of ancient history.

Animated by a desire to divert, by a display of "Jingoism" abroad, the minds of the German people from Socialism at home, and prompted by his anxiety to find a foreign market for the commodities of his capitalist subjects, the German Kaiser, with the name of God in his mouth and a gun in his hand, has sworn, with the assistance of the Russian despot, to "civilize the Chinese," and as a result, factories, sweating dens, tenement houses, brothels, and churches will soon spring up amid the pagodas, tea-gardens, and bazaars of the golden realm of Cathay.

The dismemberment of the most ancient of nations is fraught with portentous importance to all who closely study economic conditions and their changes; but, before considering its relation to the social and industrial economy of more capitalist countries, it will be necessary to recount briefly some events which within recent years have accelerated the latest and greatest capitalist land-grab.

Protected by its far-reaching wall on the west and north-west and by its hermetically closed ports all along the sea-coast; isolated by its remoteness from Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, where our civilization is and has been centered, China, even after Marco Polo explored it and described it to Europeans, remained an "unknown country," save for the description of such writers as Du Chaillu, and the cursory visits of a few missionaries.

## EARLY DISMEMBERMENTS.

The first forcible inroad made by a modern European power was that of the English, who, in 1841, at the conclusion of the Opium War, seized upon the province of Canton. France soon followed suit and occupied Cochinchina, and the celestial empire was thus partly opened to European intercourse. Nevertheless, that conservative country remained to a very great extent an unknown quantity in the political and social problem. The Taiping Rebellion in 1857, in which Gen. Gordon, who died at Khartoum in 1885, participated as a leader of the loyal army, demonstrated the then military spirit of the Chinese to a great extent, and this, coupled with the vast extent of its territory and its teeming population of over three hundred and fifty millions, tended to defer European powers from any attempt at conquest.

Gradually and insidiously since that time, Russia has asserted her sway over the Asiatic regions to West of China, Persia and Tibet; and England and France have acquired new colonies in Tonquin, Siam, Burmah and Cambodia, with the result that by the summer of 1896 China found herself in awkward proximity to the mightiest of the European powers.

Then it was that Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of the Orient, perceiving the precarious position of his country, made his tour, the object of which was to arrange diplomatically a "qui pro quo" in the form of commercial concessions in exchange for military and naval protection and a defensive and offensive alliance with either some leading European power or the United States.

What success attended his efforts is not definitely known, although it is rumored in diplomatic circles that England obtained the preference.

## THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

All his calculations, however, were overturned last year by the unexpected outbreak of the war with Japan. When that progressive and recently and rapidly Europeanized people defeated the almond-eyed Celestials in every engagement, both naval and military, and eventually concluded a short, vigorous, and victorious campaign by marching upon Peking, the capital of the Chinese Empire, the spell of the ages was broken, the veil of mysterious seclusion was rudely rent with the sword, and China lay exposed in all her effete helplessness to the avaricious eyes of the European capitalists and their servants the kings, the Kaiser and the Czar.

The sudden assertion of what purposes to be nominal suzerainty, but what is in reality actual possession by Russia and Germany of Chinese territory, is the logical sequence of the Japanese war.

## CHANGED CONDITIONS.

With Mongolia and Manchuria on the north, and all the territory on the west, welded to the same power by the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad; with all the lands to the south, including the Malay Peninsula, upper Burmah, Mandalay, Cambodia, Siam, Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Canton, in the hands of the French and the British; with all the islands along her sea-coast, Hainan, Formosa, and Port Hamilton, controlled by France, Japan and England, and with the Gulf of Pechilee (from the eastern extremity of which Peking lies only 170 miles inland) commanded by the Japanese, who have seized upon Port Arthur, and the Germans, who recently captured Kiaochow (ports which are situated, the former on the northern, the latter on the southern point of the narrow strait which separates the Gulf of Pechilee from the Yellow Sea); when further we consider that the Japanese Archipelago extends along the rest of the northern part of the Chinese coast, we perceive that China is completely surrounded by foreign and hostile nations. Its position is the same in fact as that in which the United States would be if the Western States as far as the Mississippi, and the States of Indiana, Michigan, Northern Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine were in the hands of one hostile power; Mexico and the Peninsula of Florida, with the State of Georgia, controlled by two other mighty nations; and if there were scattered along our Atlantic seaboard a number of islands, each occupied by a foreign power as a station for its war vessels, and if Cape Charles and

Cape Henry at the mouth of the Chesapeake were occupied by the fleets of two hostile powers, so that Washington, situated as it is on the Potomac, would be at their mercy.

## FAR-REACHING ECONOMIC RESULTS.

But it may be asked, what has this to do with economic and industrial affairs? A moment's consideration will demonstrate its important relation thereto. The Chinese, without the assistance of machinery, have certainly achieved undertakings which equal those of more inventive peoples. Their Great Wall and their vast and far-reaching canals are evidence of their skill in engineering, and their dexterous blending of vivid colors is more than any European can achieve. Now, if their inequity, their numbers and their patience are rendered a thousand times more productive by being used in conjunction with the improved machinery of modern Europe, does it not follow that in the near future they may become the wealth-producers, the workers, of the world, and displace most of the Caucasian labor now employed?

## FUTURE OF CHINA.

The average wages of Chinese laborers are equivalent in money value to three cents per day; the number of toilers willing to work for this amount to about 150 millions, nearly one-half of the population of China. Now, the total number of prospective workers in other parts of the civilized world does not approximate this number. One of the results of the inevitable Europeanization of China will undoubtedly be the erection of factories there, the very building material being cheaper and more plentiful and the labor necessary for their construction being also plentiful and cheap. When erected, improved machinery will probably during the first years be imported, but even this, owing to their manual dexterity and their mental ingenuity, will soon be made by the Chinese themselves; this machinery will be cheaper and more plentiful than in other lands, and will be worked by labor the cheapest and most plentiful in the world, with the result that the world market will soon become filled with cheap Chinese products, the vast army of the unemployed increased beyond endurance, and the occurrence of chronic crises rendered more frequent and devastating.

## EFFECT UPON THE REST OF CIVILIZATION.

The Gerry law, passed in 1892, may prohibit the immigration of cheap Chinese laborers hither, but no law can prohibit the importation of the products of that labor. The capitalists who, by regulating distribution and transportation, control production and manufacturing (vide railroads and coal mines), will soon, by localizing their manufacturing industries in China, thereby obtaining a plentiful supply of the cheap labor, be enabled, owing to such low rate of wages and price of raw material, to pay the cost of transportation plus any tariff, no matter how high, and still undersell the home-manufactured products of Europe and America.

Another factor which will tend to the promotion of industrial disorder under the conditions which we are contemplating, is that, the standard of living being lower in China than in any other country, and it not being probable that it will be considerably raised by the influx of European capitalists, the Chinese do not and will not consume as much in proportion to what they produce, as do the workers of America and Europe; HENCE AN IMMENSE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION, and this consideration, coupled with two other consequent effects, the driving out of business of many small struggling manufacturers in Europe and America, and the consequent want of work among those hitherto employed by them, will lessen still more the demand for the increased supply of commodities. The result will be a panic which will equal in its disastrous effects even that of '93, and may even mean the changing altogether of our economic conditions.

Let some may imagine these conclusions to be merely the "excited conceptions" of an "illogical Socialist," I add an extract from an interview with Senator Teller, which appeared in the January 2nd issue of the "N. Y. World," in which he expressed himself as follows:

## SENATOR TELLER'S FORECAST.

"But that is not the worst of it. If this dismemberment occurs, the people of what is now China will become the producers for the whole world. Accompetitive production and trade will be introduced against which neither we nor any other people can successfully contend. THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE CHANGED. The people of China have a greater power of production than any other like number of people. All they need is to be aroused and to have their efforts properly directed. Inspired by the enterprise and energy of Germany and Russia, they would become the producers of the globe, and would produce so cheaply there would be no competition. The country is immensely rich in natural resources, it has great mineral wealth, a territory suited to diversified products, and a population capable of the greatest skill and industry and habituated to a mode of life which would enable them to do what no other people could."

## MARX'S THEORY.

With that part of South Central Africa which even within twenty years was a blank upon the map, marked "Terra Incognita." (Unknown Land), warming with colonists; with China, a country that needs no colonizing but only occupying, almost in the hands of the capitalist class, one is almost compelled to admit that the organized capitalist class own nearly the whole earth, and that we have arrived at that industrial status prophesied in 1867 by Karl Marx, in Chapter XXXIII, Book VII of "Capital," viz.: "Hand in hand with this centralization or this expropriation of many capitalists by a few, as it develops on an ever-extending scale, the co-operative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of

production of combined, socialized labor. THE ENTANGLEMENT OF ALL PEOPLES IN THE NET OF THE WORLD MARKET. AND WITH THIS THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE CAPITALIST REGIME."

Wherever monopoly and capitalism goes, there goes with it its antithesis, collectivism and Socialism. When within a few rapid years the heathen Chinese will find himself no longer working for himself and with some small employer, using only the crudest of tools in small isolated workshops, but working in common with hundreds or thousands of his fellow-drudges in conjunction with European-made machinery, in large factories and mills, owned by a world-ruling clique of masters, one of whom he probably will never see, then will even these most passive and submissive toilers become, to again quote the words of the Marx (same chapter), "disciplined, united and organized by the very organism of the process of capitalist production itself."

## SOCIALISM AND CHINA.

Their concentration in large numbers will mean the exchange of their views, and hence an enlargement of their minds; the obvious fact of their all working together for the smallest profits for a corporation; the sudden bringing about, in short, in their industrial condition what it has taken nearly a century to effect in ours, will mean that the unknown quantity in the social problem has become certainly Socialism.

Let international capitalism enter China; marching in equal step with it will be international, revolutionary Socialism.

## Poisoning For Profit.

Admirers of the present chaotic system—or want of system—of competition never tire of asserting that the interests of all are best served by each individual pursuing his own ends. Of course, in order to hold this view, it is necessary to ignore a great many awkward facts. We have to forget that the pickpocket and the burglar, the cheat, and the swindler pursue their own ends and to the injury of other people, and that they are not generally regarded as directly conducive to the common good. Also it is convenient to forget that ships are sent to sea to be lost, that property is willfully destroyed, and lives willfully sacrificed for purposes of private gain. There is scarcely any catastrophe which involves loss and suffering to the community at which some private enterpriser or the other does not chuckle, or which does not bring profit to his mill. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that all kinds of catastrophes are deliberately planned because the injury of the many is the advantage of the few. In the most common everyday concepts of our lives, however, the fallacy of the individualist theory can best be seen. Adulteration, even when illegal, is still a clearly recognized form of competition, and shouldy clothes, bosh butter, birch tea, chicory coffee, and numberless other abominations are its fruits, and people are poisoned wholesale as a result of the beautifully natural working of a system which secures that individual profit best assures the public good.

One of the greatest problems created by the operation of the beneficent arrangement aforesaid is the question as to what we should drink. The thorough-going advocates of temperance suggest water as man's natural beverage. Unfortunately, the monopolist water companies are much more concerned about making dividends than in supplying pure water, and consequently our water is often so fully impregnated with germs, microbes, worms and other nasties, as to be little better than liquid poison. Even if we draw nature's beverage from the pellucid brook, we are likely to fare, not better, but worse, for in all probability the brook is poisoned at its source by the drainage from some village, farm or factory. No wonder, therefore, that so many seek safety and solace in the flowing bowl, but here, again, the greed for profit turns wholesome drink to poison. Our beer is faked and doctored until it is quite innocent of malt and hops, tea and coffee are scarcely less poisonous than the germ-laden water itself, and now we learn that whiskey, the "crathur," the mountain dew, the nectar of the gods, and the aqua vite of the Gael, is largely distilled from rum, nitric acid, sulphate of copper and other poisons, while gin is given a beady appearance by admixture with such delectable adjuncts as vitriol and methylated spirits. Even the so-called temperance drinks are scarcely less poisonous than the intoxicants. If our temperance friends would turn their attention to the strenuous application of the Adulteration Acts; they would do more good for their cause than by their hopeless crusade in favor of Prohibition.—London (Eng.) "Justice."

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

## Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

THE PEOPLE, 151 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year.  
The New Charter, 25 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. 50 cents per year.  
The Rochester Socialist (Monthly), 25 cents per year.  
The Socialist Alliance, 75 Dearborn street, Chicago, 50 cents per year.  
GERMAN.  
Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. 50 cents per year.  
Cleveland Volkstrom, 227 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year.  
DANISH-NORWEGIAN.  
Arbejdere, 6822 Marshall avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year.  
ITALIAN.  
Il Proletario, 151 Thompson street, New York City. \$1 per year.  
SWEDISH.  
Arbetaren, 25 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.  
POLISH.  
Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 per year.  
JEWISH.  
Arbejterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year.  
HUNGARIAN.  
Nepszava, 236 East Fourth street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.  
ENGLISH AND GERMAN.  
The Truth, 514 West Third street, Davenport, Ia.

## THE FATAL WORD.

A Story with a Moral, Taken from Wan Johnyaker's Sunday School Library.

"This way to the Co-operative Commonwealth!" Thus rang out the clear, fresh voice of Col. Richard Hinton, who was then in the first flush of manhood. The Colonel was not usually over flush with anything, but nevertheless he stood pointing in all directions to blind alleys as the road to the Co-operative Commonwealth. The Colonel looked calmly at the crowd through his glass-eye and then ordered his lieutenant to make the number of opera houses twenty, instead of fourteen.

"The revolution," Eugent V. Debs explained, "takes place on the 24th of December."

"I beg your pardon," the Colonel said excitedly, "but I have decided on the 4th of July."

"It makes no difference. When the 'millionaire and the mendicant' and other alliterative things bring peace and good will, it is fitting that we should do our duty. To show you how easy it is: Suppose every one rides on a pass, it follows that conductors will not be required. So much useless labor done away with. The only expense will be for printing and distributing the passes in order to make sure every one has one, or else he can't ride."

"Excuse me for interrupting you," said the Colonel, "but the natal day of the nation is the best time. We shall have a parade of 'antiques and horrors'; Herbert Casson blowing furiously upon his red light will head the procession; behind him will march Margaret Haile as the Vocal Cord; Karl Pankopf as the Vocal Cord, and myself as a SALTED COD, an edible of which I am by education very fond. Then you, my dear Comrade, will give a display of lingual fireworks in the evening."

"What's all that for?" asked a man in the audience.

The Colonel's half-dressed schooner fell to the table in such a position that he could defend it with his life if necessary. "Because," he said, "if it is not done that way I shall not allow the social revolution to take place. I plainly see by your unrestrained flow of vituperation that you wish to cause trouble. I shall allow no duck-footed, spavin-jointed, lobster-beked page-maker for a small to heap abuse on my unprotected head. And if you insult me again I shall have an action of battery against you."

"Bite his head off!" shrieked Sylvester Kellher excitedly. "I'll bet a revolutionary tactic that he was hired by the S. L. P."

Cooler winds prevailed, and the Colonel continued to exhort the poor man who dared to ask a question. "If you want to pay dues, why not pay them to the colonization scheme? I already have an offer from the Emperor of China, who wishes to send condemned criminals to be tortured by being made partakers in the benefits of equality. The method is better than slicing."

"Colonel, Colonel, we must not dream; we should not be too sanguine," said Debs, with a Pecksniffian smile. "Don't paint the glory in too glowing colors. We should leave something besides our unpaid bills to think. However, we must select the 25th of December as the day. Think of the joy and the happiness of all men when they awake and find the Co-operative Commonwealth in their stockings!"

"But," said the aforesaid seeker after truth, "what do we get out of it?" "Ah!" said the Colonel, "that is a very delicate question to answer, but you will probably get out of it. If that is not satisfactory, you can divide what is left. In case nothing is left you must see that it be distributed according to justice and equality."

Before any one could stop him Myron Reed fell in a fit and recited a poem, which the "New Time" ought to pay for.

The S. D.'s and the "New Time" reformers shook their heads wisely and said that epic proved that their movement was an international one; only some few countries and races were well left out.

Here Mr. Debs mildly waved his arms and many said it was a good speech.

"Step right up," he yelled, "and see our combination goldbrick and knock-out-drop, patent reversible, self-adjusting political party. It is so simple that it can be understood by a child. Easy to take, effects sure; money back if you want it; avoid all substitutes. Socialists made while you wait; large orders delivered cheaply and without delay. I, I am Eugene V. Debs. I AM AN EVENT!"

"Well," said the Colonel testily, "even if you are Debs, you might tell them who I am. Every one in this party is on the same plane, and as one of the owners of the plane I refuse to be overlooked."

"Neither of you ever forget yourselves," the disturber remarked; "but would you mind telling me what are your aims and objects?"

"No, sir; I would not mind. We aim at everything and object to everything. Thus we break away from those narrow minded bigots who really know what they want. We are a universal party, and we exclude no one; in fact we are in the business to take every one in."

"Yes," said Debs, "and on the ever glorious 25th of December!"

He got no further. The Colonel rose in all his dignity, and pointing the finger of scorn at him, hissed forth: "Think of your record!"

Gene frowned aloud, but he made three salams and said: "Think of the name for honesty which you haven't got."

"Honest name," said the Colonel: "Bah!"

The effect was electrical. The crowd present rose as one man and ordered their favorite. The Colonel paused in dismay; he tried to recall the fatal word; he tried to fly. Too late, too late; the bouncer, bung-starter in hand, was watching him. All unaware, the Colonel had invited the crowd to take a drink. He must pay.

(The above tale is bad enough to have been copyrighted by S. S. McClure, but it isn't, so we use it without their special permission.)

FRANK MACDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Johnston, R. I., "Beacon," suspends.

TO THE PEOPLE.—At the present stage of the Socialist movement in America, the Socialist Labor party press is the strong right arm of the revolution. In such times as the present, with so many deceptive movements cloaked under the guise of Socialism, a strong, searching, capable of exposing the frauds and sentimental deceptions that are so disastrous to the success of the labor movement, is absolutely essential.

The present period is a crucial one in the history of the Socialist Labor party official organ, THE PEOPLE. Even its success depends the future strength of the class-conscious Socialist press throughout the country.

The "Beacon," recognizing the fact that now above all times the official organ of the party needs the united effort and energy of all true Socialists, has determined to retire from the field and unite its energies in giving THE PEOPLE the support and circulation that its ability deserves, and that the success of the Socialist movement demands and makes imperative.

The subscription lists of "The Beacon" will be turned over to THE PEOPLE. All subscribers will receive THE PEOPLE for the remainder of their term of subscription to "The Beacon." THE PEOPLE will have credited to them upon the subscription books of THE PEOPLE a sum equivalent to the balance of their subscription to "The Beacon" still due.

This step on the part of "The Beacon" is by no means a backward one, but one that will do much to aid in strengthening the class-conscious Socialist movement not alone in Rhode Island but over the entire United States. A successful weekly paper at 50 cents a year means a daily in the very near future, and with a daily Socialist organ as a weapon with which to attack the darkness and ignorance, and with which to expose the captivating deceptions and frauds of capitalism and its paid upholders, the Socialist movement in Rhode Island will be sufficiently strong to support its own local press without diverting any needed energy from the most important weapon of all, its national official organ.

To the comrades and readers of "The Beacon" in particular we wish to say that the Socialist movement in Rhode Island can be built up as never before if we will but roll up our sleeves and put our brains and our hands to making our party organ a success. Rhode Island should have two thousand readers of THE PEOPLE. "The Beacon" stands ready to do it, and it is up to you, comrades, to forward to a DAILY PEOPLE, THE BEACON.

## The Capitalist Press.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Is it not perfectly evident that the capitalist daily newspaper, which is trempeted as the "Palladium of Liberty" and the "voice of the people," is the tool of the people? The chief, and almost the only light it is engaged in spreading is the light that reveals the foul and rotten cesspools of that society that has been so long unrevealed, and the opposite party's treachery, venality and thievery. But on the remedy for these dangerous sores it casts doubt, and causes the people to believe that it feeds to the omnivorous and empty-headed public at the low price of one or two cents, all the literary trash, chaff and garbage that its seditious and interpreting reporters can collect in one day. Everything of an amusing, side-tracking character, that keeps the people howling and shouting and satisfied, is elaborated in description to hundreds of columns of windy and drooping verbosity, and things of vital import to their political and economical well being are dealt out by the little stickler, if at all. Ruminations, sections, paragraphs, and other literary embezzlements are shoveled ad infinitum down the wide open throats of young and old boys and girls who ride to and from work every morning and evening. Their literary tastes are so debauched by this high-spirited rot that to read through one small paragraph on any economic social question gives them nausea. What wonder, then, that to such a mob that swarms the morning and evening editions and extras of The Daily Garbage Barrel, The Uncovered Cesspool, The Universal Sewer Gutter, The Morning Liar and The Evening Debaucher, that they never sell a paper or anything that attempts to call attention to their condition as degraded slaves. The advertiser-bound, plutocrat-hired literary press of the day, for the most part, is a political favor, are adepts in the art—handed down for centuries—of fiddling and monkeying to keep the people amused while "governments" growl and the moneyed class and the work the game unopposedly, for the citizens of this great, free, old, American Republic are so very easily befogged and bamboozled. And of the great army of "labor" men and women, how many are there that may not be sold with the above-mentioned mob of gullible devotees of the trash served by the capitalist press? Very few, I fear, or else there would be no need of the "Beacon" and its daily paper. Did the daily press but know that all sensible laboring people on the increase, as evidenced by the increasing Socialist Labor party membership, the growing and growing contempt for the trash they hawk, and spent their money for healthy and decent news, they would scent the danger to their "circulation" instantly, and they would no longer edit for the money and the fame, for with these "literary prostitutes" it is always what the great mob wants that they are anxious to supply.

A YANKEE SOCIALIST.

Boston, May 1st.

## The Seidenberg Specter.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Under the above heading, Mr. Max Halter published in last Saturday's PEOPLE, that at the general meeting of our party, held at the Hotel Hamilton, surprise, did not come up, if it had come up, the affair would have taken a different turn. The Board of Supervision endorsed a week prior Bennett's action, consequently, if the Board had not endorsed it, the affair would have taken a different turn. A member can always bring matters before the meeting, as our union is based upon Socialist principles.

I hereby declare the statement adopted by the Union as it was in the "Volkzeitung." Through the several statements published in the "Volkzeitung" it should be clear to every one who took part in the meeting, that all the statements from Isaac Bennett, our delegate to the Strike Committee, are based upon facts; we, therefore, endorse fully his action.

We further declare, that the strike was not ordered to strike against the Pioneers. When the strike was declared, nobody knew that three members of the Pioneers were working in Seidenberg's shop.

The facts are as follows: In February, a strike was declared against a reduction of wages, a committee was elected, and the firm before the strike, to settle the difficulty, but could not succeed. On February 19, a contract was made that if the two jobs where the reduction was to be made in the shop, the former price of \$3.90 and \$1.10 per 1,000 should be paid.

The firm tried to evade the agreement and the Kelly floor was established by the firm, which was made for \$2.50 per 1,000. A strike was ordered for breaking the agreement.

It is to be regretted that an organization which was organized on that principle, should be used to subvert capital in a difference on wages. Union No. 90 advocates and sustains new trades unionism, which does not permit the support of capital.

It is to be stated that all the matters in Seidenberg's were advocated by the progressives.

New York, April 27.

[Mr. Groelinger in no way meets Max Halter's statement that the resolution adopted by the Executive or the Board of Supervisors was not submitted to the union, but was published as the union's decision without the union's knowing anything about it. Neither does Mr. Groelinger bring out the fact that the day before his letter was written, the union held a meeting, that there a motion was made to repudiate Max Halter's letter, and that nothing came of the motion. Verily the Seidenberg Spectre is marching on.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

The New Haven Municipal Election.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I had expected others might write about our election. Finding nothing in our national organ, I shall be glad to be the conveyor of the result. The election was held on the 19th of last month. We went in for the first time. At our last election here, 1886, Matchett polled

38 votes. We ran up this year to 426, notwithstanding not one-half of our city's vote was polled. New Haven will do it towards the 100,000 mark next November.

Our agitation caused the local politicians to little and to naught, and more as a local paper, "The Register," in an editorial warns the old party leaders to take heed of the Socialist vote, and to try and switch the people's vote from the Socialists to the old party leaders, promptly took the hint, and hence this war?

We are now the third party. The Prohibitionists, the Socialists, and the Debsists have divided their natural deaths and no complaint coming either.

THE PEOPLE is doing great work here; we have a number of new subscribers. I would say to the comrades, the best way to make Socialists is to increase the circulation of THE PEOPLE.

New Haven, May 2.

JAMES PEARCE BALDWIN.

TO THE PEOPLE.—According to the printed reports emanating from the Central Labor Union of this city, at its session held Sunday, April 27, Mr. James P. Archibald advised the workers represented in said body that in the future they wanted recognition from the politicians they should approach these gentlemen in a suave and humble manner, that they would be more successful in securing a few more bones to gnaw at.

What does James mean? Is it possible that he wants the workers when they approach such ones as the politicians, to be paid public servants to go down on their knees or stomachs and beg for what they want?

James has been through the mill, so he knows. It would be interesting if he would inform us how many secretaries he would bestow on the politicians before he secured his jobship.

Where did James did get so strongly imbued with the servility and humility with which he wants to inculcate the workers of this vicinity? James hails from dear old Dublin, and it can be that he is a graduate from the Catholic Church, and that he has been that he served an apprenticeship as boots or under-servant in said environment. I should not be surprised at his bespoken tactics.

I would not wonder if James would promulgate a set of rules to govern the politicians when they meet or wish to speak with politicians or political office holders. James could work in his "jaws" for his labor directory while doing so. I presume the rules would be as follows:

1st. When speaking to or meeting a ward boss, Democrat, Republican, or Lowist, salute with right by lifting hat twice, head to be uncovered for at least 30 seconds, eyes to be kept at an angle of 45 degrees.

2nd. When approaching district leaders or assistant bosses, salute with right hand, head to remain uncovered in said officers' presence eyes to be kept at an angle of 30 degrees, looks to be humble and contrite.

3rd. Tailcoat and bow tie to be removed, department, etc. If interview takes place indoors, worker to remove shoes which are to be left outside, head uncovered and bowed down, right hand on heart, and head bowed down, head and cast eyes on the ground until Sachem, etc., passes.

4th. Interview with Crocker, Platt, Law, Black, etc. On admission to the august presence, must uncover head, shoes left outside, then drop on both knees, touch floor with stomach three times.

The above will give an idea of what the law book of rules will be like. They will be worthy of the labor skate. There is a rumor to the effect that it was the nervous exhaustion of James, who was suffering from overwork on this book of rules that caused him to lie prostrate on the floor of the Eighth avenue rum shop at a certain recent and ever memorable meeting, and that he never will retire from the jobship.

I would like to call James' attention to what his late townsmen would think of him. The Irish Socialists inscribe on their banners: "The great apostle great to us only because we are on our knees."

LET US ARISE.

New York, May 2.

P. H.

## LETTER BOX.

## Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

L. B. New York.—Just now we do not need any. Such a complete collection of THE PEOPLE as you have is valuable, you should keep it. Catching on to the idea of getting it with it, let us know how much you will sell it. Applications are quite often made for full sets of THE PEOPLE; we would like to let you in on it. As you have set and sold years, you must have the full set of the "Workman's Educator," the predecessor of THE PEOPLE. Is that so? Such a set we would be glad to give you.

"Horse." Trenton, N. J.—You got things a little twisted. That convention of Jewish Social



## THE DEBATE.

NEW YORK CITY, April 24, 1898.  
Debate of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) versus the General Council of Shoe Workers (S. T. & L. A.), at Teutonia Hall, 16th street and 3rd avenue, New York City, April 24, 1898.

Participants:  
John F. Tobin, and  
Frank A. Sieverman,  
representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union;  
William L. Brower, and  
Daniel De Leon,  
representing the General Council of Shoe Workers.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Katie Pryor, Secretary of the General Council of Shoe Workers.

MISS PRYOR:—This meeting has been called to discuss the question, "Which is the better organization for the shoe trade, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or the General Council of Shoe Workers, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance?" I introduce as the Chairman of the meeting Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J.

CHAIRMAN CARLESS:—Fellow Workmen—I have been asked to preside here this afternoon. It has been intimated to me that it is unnecessary on my part for any remarks whatever to be made; but simply to state here that the speakers this afternoon will follow in this order: first, Comrade Brower, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers; then John F. Tobin, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Comrade Daniel De Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers; and Frank A. Sieverman, of Rochester, representing the National Shoe Workers' Union—30 minutes each. And then at the close—the rejoinder—the order of speaking will be reversed. John F. Tobin will lead; next William L. Brower; next Frank A. Sieverman, and last Daniel De Leon—10 minutes each. Now without any more remarks I shall call upon William L. Brower.

BROWER: Mr. Chairman and Shoe Workers.—The General Council of Shoe Workers was organized on May 1, 1892. There was no central organization of the Shoe Workers prior to 1888, until the Council was established. During 1892, we had trouble in Cousin's factory. That trouble could have been won had the factory remained true to the organized shoe workers at that time. During 1893, the Council took up a line of work to stop the quarrelling of the various factions of shoeworkers in the East; and succeeded. In 1894, in bringing about a conference of those warring factions, until they organized a General Label Committee. After they were organized a question arose as to representation and so as not to create any confusion we immediately stopped communicating with them. Also in 1894, there is not a shoeworker in this town who knows that a strike took place in John J. Latteman's factory. This strike was caused by seven different grievances, one of which was that the superintendent had suggested to sisters of the union immoral practices as a means to make up for the reduction. This strike lasted for seventeen weeks, and during that time a number of people took the places of those that came out. Various discussions took place among the organized shoe workers, until a conference was held in the city of Boston in 1895, and there the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization was established. Prior to the establishment of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, one of the delegates here to-night wrote me to request the Council of Shoe Workers or locals to attend that Convention; and in part he says, going on to speak of new trades-unionism, that the old rut that all organizations of shoeworkers had been started in was one that he did not care to see the new one started out in. In reply to this communication, owing to the action of the various councils of the East, I told him that we did not think we would be represented at the conference. This conference was held. The people that represented the new trades-unionism were defeated, just as the Council of Shoe Workers of this vicinity anticipated when that organization was to be launched. In the next communication I received from one of the speakers here—I mean Mr. Tobin—he says, "Keep your eye onto us and see whether what you predict will be a fact or not." Well, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized. What did they do then to continue or try to build up their organization?

In the city of Lynn there had been two strikes just before the organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the strike of Flynn's and that of Faunce & Spinney's. The various organizations of the city of Lynn were under a mutual agreement, whereby if one had trouble, the others would stand by it. When this strike occurred, the Shoe Workers agreed they would never go back into such time as the strike was won or a satisfactory agreement should be arrived at by the organization. Notwithstanding that agreement, the organization that went into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and which were part and parcel of that agreement, organized those who took the places of the strikers. The organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the city of Lynn ever since that time amounts to nothing.

After this trouble of the Shoe Workers in the East and knowing of the difficulty that was transpiring there, we made up our mind that we had taken the correct stand and still remained true to the organization that we were attached to at that time, i. e., D. A. 49, K. of L. While remaining true to that organization, we answered the various calls from the East whenever there was trouble there by keeping the men away as much as we possibly could; so much so that No. 32, the Lynn Lesters' Protective Union, sent a communication to the council, extending a vote of thanks for the assistance we had rendered them. Also in 1897, when there was trouble in Plant's factory and they were trying to get cutters in this part of the country to go on and take the places of people there, another communication came and they thanked us for the assistance we gave them at that time.

After the Washington General Assembly of the K. of L. and after we saw then that the Knights of Labor was not the organization we should continue with, we came back and reported

to our people, each organization met and decided to repudiate the acts of the General Assembly, and of the officers also, and we then helped to organize and affiliated with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. We realized that it was necessary to place the plan of the organization of the shoeworkers in such a position that we could go to the shoeworkers that were unorganized and appeal to them to organize on a basis where they could receive some direct benefit; and from that time we have advocated the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; but neither did the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union develop in progressing lines, nor did they use the Council of Shoe Workers in the same manner that we had used them up to that time. When some of our members went to Syracuse they wrote back to us that those people refused to recognize them. When our committee went to Rochester one of those people refused to recognize them. Our committee came back and reported, and said it is a shame that we cannot have the organized shoeworkers of New York recognized by people outside. Why was this? In the second report of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union the National Secretary of that body made certain recommendations, and among them was one in relation to cards. At that convention this resolution was adopted: "No organization shall recognize the card of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; provided it shall be left to this Union to decide whether or not they shall recognize the cards of persons going outside of the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union; provided they are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union." This caused considerable trouble; but there was a city in this country that did refuse to recognize that. Sister Nason's attitude in the Convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union demonstrated clearly that she recognized new trades-unionism; she sent us transfer cards and she returned them; when our members went there she accepted us on transfer cards; so both organizations worked in harmony. On May 6, 1897, the Secretary of the Council, Comrade Pryor, received this letter from Sister Nason: "I finished my labors of two years here to-night, and I must say it has been one of the saddest disappointments of my whole life. I expected too much, perhaps, or perhaps was not capable of carrying out what I wanted." Why? Because the Boot and Shoe Workers of the City of Haverhill were almost gone to pieces. There are two of the largest shoe centers in this country, i. e., Haverhill and Lynn, both of them under the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, claiming to have officers representing new trades-unionism; but going to pieces from, I suppose, the advancement of capital, which they were unable to understand from the "teaching" they received from the general officers.

I will now come back again to the city of New York. We proceeded here carefully and took in people, told them what they were joining, and asked them whether they were satisfied with the obligation which we gave to them, which is very simple, and also told them that they could never expect to better their condition by economic action only. These members recognized it to a great extent, and the various lectures which we have had on the floor have been attended by the members quite well.

Last November, the 23d, Latteman's shop, which had disorganized to a great extent the shoeworkers of this city, sent word requesting me to call at Mulberry street, 248 I think the number was, as they wanted to organize. I went there and found men who had gone in during the strike of 1894 among the crowd, and I said to them: "Boys, I will organize you, but I cannot take in those who are under discipline by the council." Among the names appear those of Casper Wigglesey and Gibson Greenberg, both of whom turned in during that strike, and a fellow named Giuseppe Napoleano. I spoke to them, and said they could hold a meeting on a Saturday. I told them all that were right we would take in; the rest I wanted to submit to the Board for their action. On that Saturday I found that the printing trade was quite interested in organizing the shoeworkers. The position that I had taken in Mulberry street had proven to the shop's crew that the discipline which the Council held over them would be enforced, and they wanted to shirk it. I also found in conversation with Tobin, Mr. Ross, one of the greatest seabs that ever walked the city of New York, a man that left the shipping department to take the strikers' place during Latteman's strike, and was the prime mover in organizing Mr. Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that we have in New York to-day. Mr. Tobin never inquired as to the material he was organizing; he went on; and his organization was established. What do we find this organization does a short time after it was established? It was well known among the shoeworkers that we were about to raise wages in Weill's factory; the employees, in order to enforce the demand, had to strike. The following Saturday, in walked Mr. Clark, of Mr. Tobin's organization, and informed Mr. Well that it was an outrage to think that his employees should ask for an advance in wages after his drummers had secured orders for the season. He also said that the Council amounted to nothing; that he represented the only organization of shoeworkers in this country. He came up to where we were meeting, and he says: "I come up here to organize you; and the people said: 'We are organized already.'"

On the 25th of March members of the Boot and Shoe Workers went in there and asked for jobs. I am able to prove to-day that members of Tobin's new organization did so. Mr. Clark came around at different times trying to persuade the people, but notwithstanding all his persuasive powers the members thought the Council was an organization good enough for them, and did not propose to change.

Now, Comrades, coming back to what we believe is the proper organization. Is there a body of men, is there a shoeworker to-day who can look over the various forms of the organization of our craft, and say, where we are organized upon economic lines only that organization is going to be a success? If they can, I will say for one I have not found that one in the district of New York. They all have to admit that the powers of the government are used every time that the toiler attempts to do anything to better his condition. This being a fact, and after our experience in the Knights of Labor, after

the Shoe Workers' experience in the International Union, after their experience in the Lesters' Union and other organizations that have preceded, the ones in existence at the present time, was it not quite likely that they could not be trapped a second time? Is it not also a positive fact that the very men who oppose the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance to-day will tell you to-day that there is only one party for the people, and that it is by the combining of political action with the economic action, and that only, that they can succeed?

I wish to call your attention to Mr. Tobin's remarks in an article that he wrote in 1895: "The old style pure and simple trades union is unable to cope with conditions as they now exist, as the strike and boycott which are against the manufacturer or combination of manufacturers will fail, for the reason that the great army of the unemployed will not follow, they not being attached to any organization, and it being impossible to attach them. They are on the verge of starvation, become seabs, and if only allowed to work for a short time they serve to break the backbone of any strike." Those are his own words. The old organizations of the East had leaders who traded in the various political parties for positions, which cannot be denied, men who led the National Unions climbed each and every one into some political position either with the Democratic or Republican parties. Mr. Tobin was correct when he made those utterances, and still to-day he goes out and advocates "union label," "abolition of the State prison laws," and things of that kind, without saying a word about holding to the only class-conscious political party in the land, when he knows full well that the other political parties of to-day will never give to the wage-workers those rights, for they are led by men who represent capital, men who represent capitalist interests, men who represent everything in opposition to us; and yet he advocates merely these props of the capitalist system trying to make his hearers believe that he can accomplish great results by such means! I do not believe in such methods. I believe it is useless to advocate economic measures unless we come out straight, strike straight from the shoulder and say: "Boys, there is only one political organization for you to-day; you have seen the Democratic party in power; you have seen the Republican party in power; you have seen what they have done for you; those who were in the city of Brooklyn know what they did for you in the Brooklyn strike; those who have heard of Hazleton know what they did there, both in the Democratic and Republican party; and since we have these lessons so plainly before us, when Mr. Tobin advocates political action, is there any use to do so without clearly mentioning the Socialist Labor party? If they say there is, it means to leave you exposed to the Democratic and Republican parties, where you will get just what you don't want. I say we don't want anything like that at all. If we want politics, which we do—we should strike out from the shoulder and say we want to use class-conscious politics; and the only party based on such politics is the Socialist Labor party. The Socialist Labor party being based on those principles, having for its ally the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, we contend, as we go forth and preach this doctrine to the toilers of this country, that we will win them away from the trades union, which is bolstering up capitalist parties—to a system of unionism that we can rally around, and thereby establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. (Applause.)

When we hear men talk that know that these things are positive facts, and try to dish out old remedies by the teaspoonful, it is enough to make any one smile and laugh; but such are the methods that they adopt. Some of them will tell you that in our organization we can't get these things in our time because our organization is still small. I want to ask you people here if the men of Cuba had waited until they had organized a great, magnificent army to free themselves from Spain, do you suppose they would ever have been free? Never in the world. Therefore we claim this, that the Socialists of to-day who are attached to the Alliance, who are teaching other trades, the members of the Alliance who are backed up by the Socialist Labor party, are doing similarly to Ben Franklin's suggestion during the Revolution, and are doing the same as the men in Cuba to-day when they first advocated the liberation of that fair island from Spanish tyranny. Both are on the same plan. Both should be looked at in the same light.

There are a number of other things, Comrades, that I can say, but time is limited in a debate of this kind. I have had to go as rapidly as I possibly can over the various things and make my conclusions as quick as I can, to keep within the limit; but I can say in this conclusion, that it was the aim and the object, and is the aim and the object of the shoe workers of the city of New York to continue on the plan that they have established, and the men that have done wrong to them on economic lines they propose to discipline; and to the people here who have gone into this other organization, men who imagine they have great things to receive from Mr. Tobin's union, and think that in the case of an economic struggle, strikes, etc., great assistance will be given to them, people who believe there is a great army back of them, I want to say that in a short time they will find it is all bosh; they will not get what is promised to them. The sentiments of the shoeworkers and people are changing very rapidly; much more so than the speakers here on the other side will try to make out. The position of the shoeworkers, the condition they are rapidly being driven to, is bringing on this change. This is the natural outcome of the system we are living under, the natural outcome of the condition which the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor party are trying to improve and overthrow. (Applause.)

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to May 4th, 1898.

\$4,575.

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

184 William St., N. Y.

## OFFICIAL.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary  
Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.  
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary  
Robert Handlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

## National Executive Committee.

Session of May 3rd, with Comrade Hickey in the chair. The financial report of the week ending April 26th, showed receipts to the amount of \$106.08, expenditures, \$35.64; balance, 4.44. Comrade Vanderpoorten sends word that he resigns from the committee and the Secretary was instructed to call for nominations to fill the vacancy. Comrade Alfred C. Kihn, then Secretary of the Committee on Charter and Awards, reported that the design for charter arrived from London, that he will get estimates for printing same and be ready to make full report at next meeting. New Bedford asked for aid in a special congressional election that is to take place shortly. Resolved to aid them by sending speaker. Several Ward branches of Section St. Louis asked for a decision as to whether their local by-laws are in conflict with the national constitution. Resolved to forward to the comrades of Spain the resolutions adopted at the New York May Day demonstration.

L. A. MALKIEL, Recording Secretary.

## General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$181.68  
On list No. 11, collected by Gust. Lang— 7.20  
per Milford, Conn.

Total—\$188.88

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

## Connecticut.

HARTFORD.—The American Branch will hold a discussion meeting at Good Templars Hall, 361 Main street, this evening at 8 p. m. on the subject: "Workmen, Guard the Ballot."

## Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH.—At a special meeting of Branch 3, Section Pittsburgh, David Melnikoff was expelled for taking part with a political party other than the S. L. P. He spoke at public meetings advocating the election of a Municipal League, countenancing candidates. The Jewish party paper is requested to publish this, as the expelled member was a Jew.

C. H. RUPP, Secy. Br. 3.

## May Day Conference.

The delegates representing the various trade and labor organizations, and subdivisions of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., in the above conference, are urgently called upon to attend a special meeting to take place next Saturday, May 7, 8 P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 61 East Fourth street, New York. The willful and deliberate interference on the part of the Chief of Police in prohibiting our parade and mass-meeting on Union Square, last Saturday, to celebrate International Labor Day, after our parade had been assured for the same, should be taken up at once and considered by the conference. The City Executive Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., at its regular meeting, last Monday, decided to prefer charges against the chief of police before the Police Commissioners and to arrange a protest meeting in some large hall in the city. This matter will be laid before the conference. This is a matter of vital importance to the progressive workmen of Greater New York; no delegate should fail to attend.

The Arrangement Committee of Conference.

L. ABELSON, Secretary.

## Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$2,197.15  
Francis O'Brien, Collinsville, Ill. 25  
H. Dreher, Philadelphia, Pa. 22  
Herm. Reich, New York City 25  
Gus Weiss, Port Worth, Tex. 25  
Chas. Huber, New York City 25  
S. Weinberg, Council Bluffs, Ia. 25  
F. Kochendorfer, New Albany, Ind. 25

Total—\$224.40

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

## Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, \$1.50 per thousand.

- 1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workmen, by Henry Kuhn.
- 2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
- 3.—"We American Workmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wheeler.
- 4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
- 5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
- 6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
- 7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
- 8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
- 9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
- 10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
- 11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."
- "The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act (Adapted from the German.) Price, 1 cent per copy; 1,000 copies, \$2.00.
- "Women in the Past, Present and Future," by August Bebel. 25c.
- "The Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.
- "The Proletariat." "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class," "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Karl Kautsky, adapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.
- "Capital," by Karl Marx. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, \$1.75.
- "The Eighteenth Brumaire," by Karl Marx. 2c.
- "What Means This Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel De Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 5 cents.
- "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon. 5 cents.
- "Erie's Hope. The End and the Means," by James Connolly. 5 cents.
- Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. 10 cents.
- "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.
- "History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagarry. 25c.
- "History of the Paris Commune," by G. B. Benham. 25 cents.

Send your order to  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,  
61 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## Random Shots.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Seventh and Thirteenth Regiments will hug their friends.  
Mama's boy will stay at home  
From the burning battle-tide.  
Until the surging riots break out;  
They will conceal their patriotic pride.  
These heroes of the gallant Seventh Regiment.

## Chorus—

We don't want to fight,  
But, by Jingo, if we do,  
We'd rather fight in the Greater New York,  
Against the hungry crew.  
We could beat them into pulp;  
We could thrash them black and blue;  
This would keep us from going to Havana.

There is a good deal more truth than poetry in the last verse.

The advance agent of the trusts' prosperity never came near the proletariat. Stagnation in business continued, with every prospect of it growing worse. Hence the war. The government that for three years policed the Cuban waters now turns round in a burst of patriotic ardor to free (?) the Cubans, thinking to distract attention from home. An old trick. But the stagnation will continue, until finally the proletariat, driven to desperation by hunger, will revolt in solid ranks at the polls. Then the capitalist class may do what the Southern Bourbons did, and take up arms. They will then call upon the "gallant" Seventh and Thirteenth Regiments.

But will these respond when the workers are seen united and in force, ready to resist the violation of the suffrage laws?

Yes, they will respond, as they do now, to their coward instincts and skulk away.

THOMAS F. HICKEY.

## How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

## 2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

- 1.—Organizer.
- 2.—Recording and corresponding secretary.
- 3.—Financial Secretary.
- 4.—Treasurer.
- 5.—Literary Agent.
- 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

- 1.—Reading of minutes.
- 2.—New members.
- 3.—Correspondence.
- 4.—Financial Report.
- 5.—Report of Organizer.
- 6.—Report of Committees.
- 7.—Unfinished Business.
- 8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York City.

## Boston, Mass.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following stores:

Brigham's Restaurant, Washington St.  
Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on the Bridge.  
Orosdell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Bennett St.

## Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Salm Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., 554 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 230 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau, 64 East 4th street, District 1 (Belgian), 2nd East 1st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 11 (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 13, meets at 167 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 14, meets at 345 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Workers' Union of New York. Office: 335 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Sunday at 2 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028. D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krings, Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at 231-233 E. 34th Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 11½ o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 135 Broadway, New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scandinavian Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBEITAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 84th St., D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 84th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. O. 88 of S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

Workmen's Children's Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of America.—The Executive Board meets every second Wednesday in the month at 10 o'clock P. M., in the Teutonia Hall, bet. 51st and 52d St., Second Ave. Financial Secretary: Reinhold Lachner, 512 East 51st street.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Vor. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 10,000 male members is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, \$2.00 for another deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$2.00 for each week of illness, and a burial benefit of \$25.00 in case of death. Subscribers who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

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6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York City.

## Boston, Mass.